

Oct 1, 1862

Lincoln went to see McClellan,
remained with the army 3 days
and, as a result of the conference
and observation of his visit, directed
the general McClellan, to "cross the
Potomac and give battle to the
enemy or drive him south."
Still McClellan procrastinated

Oct 3-5, 1862

1912 Dates. J-BK

CORINTH, Miss

The desire of the Confederates was to capture the Federal headquarters at Corinth and on Oct 2, a large force appeared. On Oct. 3, the fighting began. The place was in command of Grant, and Rosecrans was placed in charge of the Armies. For 2 days the fighting was kept up and finally on Oct. 5, the Confederates

fled. The Federals lost 2,359 men.
The Confederates lost twice that amount.
Detachments pursued the Confederates
and at HATCHIE River, a battery
and several hundred men were
captured and the remainder
scattered or drowned.

Oct 3-5, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle: Corinth

Union Rosecrans

w 19,000

nineteen thousand

los 2,359

defeated Van Dorn

w 38,000

los 4,718

Oct. 4, 1862

Battle of Corinth, Miss.

Oct. 8, 1862

Battle of Perryville, Kentucky

Oct. 8, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle: Perryville, Ky.

Confed Bragg
w/33,000 defeated McCook
lost 4,500

w/13,000
lost 4055.

Oct 8, 1862

Battle of Perryville

Buell pursued Bragg and they met in a severe battle at Perryville, Ky; both Generals claimed the victory.

Next day Bragg fell back and soon afterwards took up his march southward. Buell drove Bragg and the Confederates

out of Kentucky

1862

Richard Gatling invents machine
gun

Oct 13, 1862

Came the mortifying intelligence
that the Rebel cavalry rode
entirely around our great
and victorious Army of the
Potomac, crossing the river above and
etc. and recrossing the Potomac
below McClellan and our troops.

"This will be a mortifying affair to
McClellan," wrote Meade, "and will

do harm, I fear, serious injury

Oct. 16, 1862

Lincoln had been dissatisfied with
Buell's showings (in the West) (in Kentucky
in pursuit of Bragg) and influenced by the
pressure of MORTON and STANTON and the
manifestation of public sentiment in Ohio,
Indiana, and Illinois, took General Buell at
his word when, aware of the Government's
discontent, he suggested on Oct. 16 that
if it were deemed best to change the

command of his army, now would be a
convenient time to do so. Bull was
relieved and Rosecrans put in his place.
This was an error on Lincoln's part.

Oct 26, 1862

The Union Army, 116,000
strong, began to cross the Potomac
and six days later the last
division was over. The Confederates
fell back.

Nov. 7, 1862

The Union Army was moved
near Warrenton and received
word from the President that he
had relieved McClellan and placed
Burnside in command. "The Army is
felled with gloom," wrote Meade next
day. "Burnside, it is said, wept like
a child and is the most distressed
man in the Army, openly says he is

not fit for the position

McClellan was very much affected, almost
"A tear" made words" and said that separation
from this Army was the severest blow
that could be inflicted upon him.

Burnside had previously refused
the job twice when offered by
Pres. Lincoln.

Nov 7, 1862

General Burnside had 80 days
of command from Nov. 7, 1862